3 N. R. Research to moons will be regarded as accured to any applicant outil the same shall have been paid for.

Freight to Boston is firstanced through with great dispatch by an Express Freight Train.

W.M. BOS DEN. Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 Wester.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE VIS STONING-THE REGULAR MAIL LINE VIS STONING—the shorts of and most direct, carrying the Eastern Mail.

The steamers PLY MOUTH ROCK, Capt Joel Scone, and The steamers PLY MOUTH ROCK, Capt Joel Scone, and STONINGTON and PROVIDENCE and SOSTON and PROVIDENCE and SOSTON and PROVIDENCE ALLEGADE, Leafts New York daily (San days excepted) from Pier No. 2 North Siver, Grat wharf above days excepted) from Pier No. 2 North Siver, Grat wharf above Battery piece at 4 o'clock is may and Stonington at 8:39 p. m., or on the arrival of the Mail Train which leaver Boston at 1919 p. m. The Schwarz from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday, The Schwarz from Stonington, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, The PLYMOUTH SOCK, from New-York, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, som Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, som Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD -From Dec.

LUDSON RIVER RALLROAD — From Dec.
Entrew Trains, S. a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Albany Mail Train at 11:15 a. m.; for Poughteepsie, 6:45 a. m. and 3:20 p. m. for Debb's Forry at 11:16 a. m. and 3:50 p. m.; for Penghteepsie, 6:45 a. m. and 3:20 p. m. for Penghteepsie Pensatil, 6:50 p. m. The Poughteepsie Pensatil, 8ing Run at d Dobb's Forry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passerpers takes at Chambers, Caoal, Christopeer and 3:st atc. Trains for New York news Troy at 6:38 and 10:20 a. m., and 5:25 p. m., and 4 bany about 15 minutes later. On Sindays at 8 p. m. and 4 bany about 15 minutes later. On Sindays at 8 p. m.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.
1806. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1859.
Commencing November 22, 1858.
Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.,

For Port Chester and Intermediate Stations, 7 a. in., 12-14, 130, 6:30, 6:30 p. m.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, 8 a. m. (ex.) 2:45 p. m. (ex.). For Providence wis Hartford, 8 a. m. (ex.). For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a. m. (ex.). For Commentiont River Bailtrea to Montreal, 8 a. m. (ex.). For Commentiont River Bailtrea to Montreal, 8 a. m. (ex.). For Canal Railtread to Porthampton. 8 a. m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. For New-Haven and New London Railtread, 8 a. m. and 2:45 p. m. For New-Haven botch Railtread, 8 a. m. For Naugatok Railtread, 8 a. m., 2:45 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railtread, 7 a. m. 13:45 p. m. James H. HOYT. Superintendent.

P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7 a. m. 15:45 p. m. JAMES H. HOYT. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

For Albany and TROY. Fare \$2.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1858, Trains will leave 28thst., New York, as follows:

1:20 s. m., For White Plains.

1:20 s. m., For White Plains.

2:20 p. m., For White Plains.

2:20 p. m., For White Plains.

2:20 p. m., For White Plains.

3:20 p. m., For White Plains.

5:20 p. m., For White Plains.

6:15 p. m., For White Plains from White and Genire-ris.

1:20 s. m., White Plains.

6:20 s. m., White Plains.

6:20 s. m., White Plains.

6:20 s. m., White Plains.

8:20 p. m., White Plains. YEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD .- On

and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 18-8, and until further netice, mar Trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-at. as follows, DUNKIRE EXPRESS at 8 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal Batt WEST at 9 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and inter-BOCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 p. m., from foot Nurray-st., i. Pierment, for Sufferns and Intermediate Stations. WAY PASSENGER at 3:30 p. m., for Newburgh, Port Jera and intermediate Statio a.

RIGHT EXPRESS at 4:30 p. m., for Dunkirk and Suffalo, not oriented intermediate Stations.

ZMIGHANT and p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and inter-

Andiate Stations.

The above Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains counced at Edmira, with the Edmira and Canadesigus Radioond, for Nasaria Feller at Hinghanton, with the Systemes and Bushanton Radioond, for Systemes at Corneg, with the huffale, New York and Eric Radioon, for Routes-ler, Sudalo and Nasara Salier at Great Bend, with the Delivers, Lackwanna and Western Radioon, for Seranton at disfiale and Dunbirk, with the Lake Shore Radiood, for Claveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President. NEW JERSEY RAILROAD For PHILA-

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILADELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY
CITY—Mediand Express lines leave New-York at 8 and 11
a.m. and 8 and 6 a.m. and for Baltumere, Washington to 8 a.m. and 8 and 6 a.m. and 6 and

RATES BETTWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.
FIRST CLASS—Boxes, Show, Hats and Cape, Rooks
Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks), Orngs (in
boxes and bates) Festhers, Fores, &c.
BECON! CLASS—Demosile Sizeting, Editing and
Theking (in ordinal bales), Drogs (in casks),
Leather (in rolls and boxes), Wool and Sheep
Veils Eastward &c.
Dring Class—Arell, Hardware, Steel, Chains (in
tasks), Hemp, Baron and Fork, salted (loose or in
sacks), Tobases manual d, areeper Cages or Girt, &c.
POUNTU CLASS—Coffee, Figh, Hardware, Beef and
Pert (in cases or boxes Fastward), Lard and Lard
Out, Nalls, Soda Ash, German Clay, Tar, Pinch,
Rosin, &c.
FLUDE— & bbl. avail further notice.

Rosin, &c...

Phove. P bbl. until further notice.

CRAIN. P 100 Ib until further notice.

CETYON. P bale, not exceeding 500 ib weight, until further

CHYPON— P bale, not exceeding 500 lb weight, until further notice.

In slipping goods from any port east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the package "Via Pennsylvania Railroad "All Goods on signed to the Assuts of this Hond at Philadelphia or Pritabutch will be forwared without detention.

PARILEST AGENE—Histria, Womley & Go., Memphis, Tenn.; R. F. Sass & Go., S., Louis; P. G. O'Relly & Go., Evansville, ind.; Duroustill, Held & Co., and Catter & Jewest, Louisville, Ry.; B. C. Mashrum, Madisen, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Anonyling, C. C., Cholinani; N. W. Graham & Go., Zanowille, Obso, Leech & Co., No. 51 Kilbyer, Boston Leech & Co., No. 52 Kilbyer, Boston Leech & C

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Pernsylvania Rairoad connects at Pittsburgh with railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Allou, Galona and Chicaro, III; Frankiert, Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Terra Hante, Madison, Lafayette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cinclinati, Dayton, Berngtheld Beliefontaine, Sandusky, Teledo, Gleveland, Columbus, Zanesville, Massillon and Wooster, Othio; also with the stead pseits in the Sandusky, Toledo, Gleveland, Columbus, Zanesville, Massillon and Wooster, Othio; also with the stead pseits in the Sandusky, Toledo, Gleveland, Columbust.

Through Tickets for the East can be had at any of the above-mentioned places in the West.

Rusgane Cuncked Philocogn.

Passengers will find this as short and expeditions as any other rouse.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROADS. See handbills, framed, in the notels of this city.

Through Tickets, or further information, may be had at the office of the

office of the

FENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

No. ZASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY,

For Fin'crant Tickels apply at No. 2 Battery place.

Rovember 1, 1898.

POTTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE and CHICAOG RATIROAD -FINISHED THROUGH - Cars are
now a uniting over this entire road, from Finishers to Colonzo,
write-a change. Passingers by this fonte (via Princeplant)
Railroad) to through from New York to Chicago with the time
can assor cass. Through Transland further information
can teled at the office, No. 2 Assor House, Brondews,
J. L. ELLIOTT, Asent.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate N PURSUANCE of an order of the sorrogade
of the County of New York, decide a hereby given to all
persons having staines against HENRY JOHNSON, ale of the
City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers
thereof to the subscriber, at his pince of badness, No. 23 Wanh
ingtonen, in the Cit of New York, on or before the 12th day of
flared next. Dated, New York, the 6th day of Settember,
1868.
Se7 lawemoTa*

Administrator.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW- IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogale
of the Genty of New Yors, notice is hereby gives to all
persons having entire seniors PETER G. ARCULARIUS, inteof the City of New Yors, occessed, to present the same, witocachers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of ANDREW
M. ARCULARIUS, No. 52 Veery-st, in the City of New Yors,
on or before the first day of May next.—Duted New York, the
25th day of October, 1856. ANDREW M. ARCULARIUS,
JAMES P. HARPER,
c26 is what Tu*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert B. N PURSUANCE of an order of Robers D.
Dawon, eag. Surrogate of the County of Kinze, notice is
hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims
against EOWARD KELLOGG, late of the Cuy of Brook ya,
deceased that they are required to exhibit the same with rouch
art thereof, to the subscriber, the Encountor, at the office of
Edward R. Kellogg, No. 98 Beaverst, in the City of NewYork, on or before the 4th tax of June pert.—Dates Nov. 29,
1834.

ETHER F KELLOGG,
1834.
EDWARD R. KELLOGG,
1834.
EDWARD R. KELLOGG,
1834.
EDWARD R. KELLOGG,
1834.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—BARRON The COMMODORE, from New-York Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from Romeitro, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The FLYMOUTH EACK, from New-York, Thereary, Thursday and Saturday is comed from Stomogron per railroad to Province and saturday is comed from Stomogron per railroad to Province and saturday is comed from Stomogron per railroad to Province and saturday is comed from Stomogron per railroad to Province and saturday is comed in the saturday in the Express Mail Fram recobing said feet and store and saturday is comeding North and East for all the saturday in the saturday is comeding. North and East for all the saturday is comeding North and East for all the saturday in the saturday is comeding to the saturday in the saturday of Saturday of Saturday of Saturday in the saturday of Saturday of Saturday in the saturday of Saturday in Saturday in the Saturd

The compacting at New Stand plots with the Delaware, Lacktwanne and Western Railread, and at Easton with the Cenigh
Valley Railread.

PALL ARRANGS MENT, commencing October 1, 1852—
Leave New York for Seaton and intermediate places from Fier
Re 2 North River, at 74 m., 12 m., and 4 p. m., 17 m. for Someville by above trains and at 5 p. m.
The above trains currect at Elizabeth with trains on the NewJerry Railroad, which leave New York from the foot of Courtleadiest, at 74 at 12 m., and 4 and 5 p. m.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western Railmod will leave at 74 m. only For Lebigh Valley Railroad at
7 a. m. and 12 m. and 4 and 5 p. m.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western Railmod will leave at 74 m. only For Lebigh Valley Railroad at
7 a. m. and 12 m. and 4 and 5 p. m.
Passengers for the Delaware Lackwanna and Western Railmod will leave at 74 m. only For Lebigh Valley Railroad at
7 a. m. and 12 m. and 4 and 5 p. m. The case leave Ruibfor L. I., at 6:45,
and 3:45 and 5 p. m. The case leave Ruibfor L. I., at 6:45,
and 3:45 and 5 p. m., meeting and excolanting
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and 3:48 and 6 p. m., meeting and accolanting
and 3:48 and 6 p. m., meeting and accolanting
and 3:48 and 6 day of feater, br., 1855, and to serve a copy of rour answer.

the said complaint on the subarrises, at their office, in the C
of New York, within twenty days after the service of this at
mean on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if y
fail to answer the and correlaint within the time aforesaid,
plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the reliefmanded in the complaint — Dated Sent 24, 1859.

manded in the complete t. - Deted Sept. 28, 1838.

C. J. & E. DEWITT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

d14 lawforTu. No. 53 Nassaust. N. Y.

Aledical.

HEALTH of AMERICAN WOMEN.—All local uterine irregularities, displacements and difficulties, together with constitutional symptoms and diseases of women, are radically cured by THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANYS MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON. 13 Price \$1 50 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

See testimony in The N. Y. Weekly and Semi Weekly Tribane

See testimony in The N. Y. Weekly and Semi-Weekly Tribune since Isc 1.

"We know the treatment to be unequaled." (N. Y. Dispatch.

"The Medicine is invaluable." (N. Y. Dispatch.

"The Grasfenberg Catholicou has been thoroughly betted by the most shie and dislaterested physicians of the day, and has been precounced the unity resiable remedy known."

"Women need no longer suffer."

"Women need no longer suffer."

"Women need no longer suffer."

"Women been proceed to the sum of the

THE ONLY ARTICLE

UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE

HOME ANE EUROPEAN

DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores
natural color and permanently after the hair becomes gray; sup
piles the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on baid heads
removes all dandrud, the ins, and heat from the scalp quiets
and tenes up the nerves, said thus carrs all nervous headache,
and may be relied upont coure all diseases of the scalp and hair,
the will stop and acep it from failing off, sakes if e.g., picesy,
healthy and heautiful, and if used by the young two or three
times a week, it will never fail or secome gray; then, reader,
read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YOEK, Jan. 8, 1858.

MESSRS, O. J. WOOD & Co.

times a week, it will never fall or secome gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & Co.

REW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & Co.

GRATLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restarctive, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudions witch I, incommon with a great many persons, bad against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your articles, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very giad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it saide, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color, and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker, and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully.

HENRY JENKINS, cor. Commiss and Garrollesia. Brooklyn. PROY. Wood.—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much sood in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for years, caused. I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite a unifant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine heat of hair new growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to nee your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c., You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c., Whill have been using your their Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the beak part of my head almost lot its covering—was hinder that. B. The week on my head is well

Your, respectfully. D. R. THOMAS, and D. The restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: Large medium and small; the small holds half a pixt, and retails for \$1 per bettle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for \$2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3

hottle. O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New ork (in the great N. V. Wire Railing Establishment), and No. York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

New-York Daily Tribune

WINTER ASCENT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON .- The Coos Republican narrates the successful termination of an enterprise several times attempted, but never before accomplished, viz.; the ascent of Mount Washlegton in Winter. Later than the early part of Sep-tember, the ascent of any of the White Mountain ington in Winter. Later than the early part of september, the ascent of any of the White Mountain range is attended with danger, and several who have made the attempt have lost their fives. On the 7th inst, however, two individuals surmounted all the perils of the ascent, and entered the Trp Top and Summit Houses. The title to these buildings has been for some time in hitgation, and recently Samuel F. Spaulisher than the control of the second of the second control of the second c more Houses. The time and recently Samuel F. Spaniding, of Lancaster, obtained an execution, which he was anxious to levy immediately. Securing the services of Deputy Sheniff Lucius Hartshorn, and B. F. Oscood, an experienced guide, the three left the Gien House at 7 a. m. on the 7th inst. For the first mile the show was about one foot in depth, increasing to two and a half and three feet as they approached the Ledge. At this point Mr. Spanding left the party and returned for horses and provisions for the adventurers on their return trip. Mesere. Hartshorn and Osgood pressed on with all speed, over ground covered with an incrustation of snow and ice, which occasionally afferded good footing, but often breaking, and precipitating them upon the rocks beneath. The party suffered much from thirst, but water was founderly at the Ledge. The air was milder than had been expected, and the sun shone in a clear sky. Of the even at the summit, and the return, The Republican sates.

"Arrived at the summit, the view is represented as having been sublime beyond the power of description, Mr. Osgood averring that in his many trips on to the Mr. Osgood averring that in his many trips on to the mountain he never beheld so extended and yet grand and terrific a view as burst upon them on that lonely hight. Measures were immediately taken to enter the honses, which, as they were covered with snow, was a labor of time. I hable to obtain ingress at the doors, they forced their way in through the windows, on which the frost had formed a foot and one half in thickness! The walls and all the furniture were draped with some four inches of frost, and the air was biting in the extreme.

"It was like a tomb, and a lamp was necessary in this snew cavern to enable the party to distinguish."

this snow cavern to enable the party to distinguish the surrounding objects. As delay was dangerous in the extreme, and having perfected their legal duty, the two prepared to return. Upon emerging from the houses, they beliefed to the scoth-rest a cloud rapidly increasing in volume, and rolling on to sard them. When first seer, it was small in magnitude, but it in-When first seep, it was small in magnitude, but it in creased in size with alarming velocity, soon spreading over the entire south. They knew it was a frost cloud, and that to be caught in its folds would probably be fatal, and they hastoned to avoid it. They had just entered the woods at the base of the bedge when it came upon them. So key and penetrating was its breath, that to have encountered its blinding, freezing power on the improtested hight would have been to perials, with it as a pall to over them. The party teached the Glen in safety, and were heartily welcomed by their friends, who, well knowing the danger attending this never-better-accomplished teat, awaited them with much attactly.

Our friends in Curance on obsert The Tarsexx of J. C. Mc-

THE TRIBUNE OF J. C. Mc N. Our friends in Curcago can obtain Ti

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOSSIL FOOTPRINTS.

AN ADDRESS ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTES OF JAMES DEANE. M. D. OF GREENFIELD MASS. By HEISET I. BOWDITCH, M. D. 8vo., pp. 45. Greenfield: H. D. Misica & Co.

The life of the distinguished surgeon, which is here related with the glow and affectionsteness of personal friendship, is of interest to the public at large, chiefly on account of his connection with the discovery of the Fossil Footprints in the Connecticut Valley, which have been the subject of such wide curiosity in the scientific world. Dr. Bowditch presents a well-digested statement of the history of this remarkable discovery, from which we take the following paragraphs:

take the following paragraphs:

In the early part of 1835, Dr. Deare, with many of his fellow citizens, noticed some very carious impressions upon slabs of stratified sand-stone, that had been brought from Torner's Falls, near Greenfield, to be used or side walks in the vellage. I presume that every one of you who saw them will receive that every one of you who saw them will receive the remark made to me by one of your wisest townsman: "We all saw them, and, mentally at least, exclaimed, "Trey are und tracks," and then went our way and thought no more about them. I am uttering, I believe, the simple truth, when I declare that Dr. Deare alone recognized, in them must beachings, sublime indications of an Almighty's hand. He seems from that ments, to have reczed upon the investigation of the whole subject with that carnest, but quiet and never-violding enthastisses, that always had been his peculiar churacteriste. He sought knowledge every where upon the sobject. He wished the spot whence the slabs had been, produced. He wrote to the men must noted for their learning in geology, Prof. Hitchcock of Amnerst, and Prof. Siliman of New-Haven. To the former he wrote, under date of March, 7, 1835, stating the facts, and its belief that the impressions were those of birds. Prof. H., in reply, on the lifteenth of the same month, declared that "they could not be the result of organization." On the twentieth Dr. Deare were month, declared that "they could not be the result of organization." On the twentieth Dr. Deare were that, in his "own mind, there was not a doubt of the tracks being really those of birds." He moreover states that "there are other tracks which he thinks to be a continuation of the line, "which is "a strong argument against the appearance being produced from accidental circumstances." Is Prof. H. had engressed. To this letter no reply was ever made. Dr. Deare was nothing dansted by scientific incredulity, but rather stimulated to more zeal fron the ethic conviction that he had made a real discov-In the early part of 1835, Dr. Deare, with many of who, as (ieologist or the State, and who, from having made one official report to the Legislature of his labore, might readily have been supposed to be (what indeed he really was) the Representative of Geological Learning in Mass-schusetts. This taird communication was an appeal to a higher tribunal—the good sense of the scientific public in this country and Europe. He did not then, or at any time afterward, pretend to give a complete treatise on a comparatively unknown branch of knowledge.

Fifteen years of subsequent labor did but make him feel the intleness of our real knowledge on this vast subject, which, at that early period of his study of it, but dinaly revealed its magnificence and beauty. The paper accompanying the casts was dated in April,

but dially revealed its magnificence and beauty. The paper accompanying the casts was dated in April, 1805. It met with a cordial reception from Prof. Silliman. Combined with ocular demonstration of the casts, it caused a visit from Prof. Hitchcock, who forthwith commenced the study of the whole matter. Prof. Silliman, though corduitly interested in the subject, felt doubtful about publishing Dr. Beane's communication, and requested permission to be allowed to decide as to the prepriety of so doing. To enable hinself to strive at the most correct judgment, Prof. S. wrote to Prof. Hischcock, asking his advice. That S. wrote to Prof. Bitcheeck, asking his advice. That

S. wrote to Prof. Hirchcock, asking his advice. That solvice was against the publication, on the ground that he hinself, the Professor, would be able to give, in a few moreths, a more "full and satisfactory" paper.

Dr. Denne continued his researches during the remainder of his life, his zeal increasing as his views expanded, and as page after page of this remote and turbulent period of the world's history lay spread out before his eye. During the last few years not a moment was lost that he could spare from the great labors of his profession. Late hoto the night was his himp seen glittering from his casement, like the "Evening Star," while he was copying, with his masterly tough, these relies of an anchest era.

In 1844, he sent a paper to the American Journal of Science, which was published with drawings, and he remarks that it is "to accumulate facts that bear upon to is interesting subject that he presents the com-

upon this interesting subject that he presents the com-

munication."

In 1845, Vol. 49, Page 79, he describes other species of tracks, probably those of a barrachian reptile. He closes with these words: "An indescribable interest is imparted by opening the long scaled volume, that contains the records of these extinct animals. The shake were uncovered and raised under my supervision, and page after page, with their living inscriptions, revealed living truths. There were the characters from as upon the morating when they were ters treen as upon the morning when they were impressed; reminding the spectator of the brevity o human entiquity and of the frail tenure of numer impressed; reminding of the frail tenure of human uniquity and of the frail tenure of human works. On that morning, how long ago no one can works. On the works watered the tell or will ever know, gentle showers watered the tell or will ever know, gentle showers watered the tell or will ever know, gentle showers watered the tell or will ever know, gentle showers and every shower and in the showers and in the showers and in the showers are the showers and the showers are the ries primaval beirgs enjoyed their extreme and in-estibled their eventral hostory." In a more elaborate paper, the same year (Vol. 48, page 153), he describes new discoveries, a stopendoss impression of a foot, belf a yard long, and capable of holding a gallon of water? He adds: "What was the real magnitude of this fearful bird? He maintained his capremacy throughout the entire period of the new red sand-ston deposition, while other varieties, though gigantic and powerful, became extinct. He was endowed with a physical frame fitted to endure the turbulence of the physical frame litted to endure the turonisec of the recent is which be reigned supreme monarce of his race, and was maily exterminated only by the all pervading catastrophes that swept from the earth over vast creatures which were his cotemporaries but not his conquerors. It think no one can doubt, while perusing these quotations, of the arthusiasm with which our friend was pursuing the study of these interesting

emains. In 1847, he describes the track of a quadruped, being the fourtr that hat been discovered. He infers that these early inhabitants of this planet frequented regions, which were periodically, or, at least, occa-sionally, submerged. He discusses the causes, and this ka these inusualtions arose from sudden floods.

sionally, submerged. He discusses the causes, and this ks these irundations arose from saddon floods.

Finally, in 1848 (January), he gives a very brief account of another quadruped track.

Meanwrile he had sent some specimens and a letter dated Sept. 20, 1842, to Dr. Mantell of London. This gentleman laid the communication and the tracks better the Geological Society of London. The previous skepticless of Prof. Ower, and of other eminent geologists and palcontologists, was the roughly overcome by this communication, conjoined as it was with the discovery of the Donorus of New-Zealand, an immense bird, previously unknown, and which, by its gignatic proportions, seemed allied to the makers of the primerval foct-marks. Dr. Mantell says that Mr. Marchisson, the President of the Society, acknowleaged Mr. Deane as the "first observer" of the tracks. And again he remarks "your bref and lucid description" with the specimens, has placed this subject before the geologists of England in a "most clear and satisfactory light" and "the thanks of the Society were warmly and unanimously expressed for so valuable a communication."

nication."
In 1849 a still more elaborate memoir, with many

nication."
In 1849 a still more elaborate memoir, with many plates, was sent to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and it was published in the Memoirs of the Sciences, and it was published in the Memoirs of the Sciences. Two similar papers were published in 1850 and 1856 by the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philatelphia, and in one of these he first describes the minute tracks of insects. Vol. 2, p. 71, and vol. 3, p. 173.

It would be impossible to give, on this occasion, an analysis of these papers. Saffice it to say that in them he alludes not only to bird tracks, but to impressions made by many different kinds of lower animals, even to those of insects and crustsceaus.

During all the time he was preparing these papers he was constantly making drawings of new specimens, hoping that at some fature day the complete whole might be published as the crowning labor of his life. I know not ing more touching than the quiet but determined insanter with which he went on daily accumulating his facts. Utterly unable to see how, with his small means, the work could ever see the right, he still struggled on it a sublime faith. The amount of labor he priformed seems quite marvelous, when I remember that he was constantly engaged in an extensive practice, which spared to him no certain hears of stack. Called hither and table over a radius of forty ber that he was constantly engaged in an extensive practice, which spared to him no certain hears of study. Called hither and thit er over a radius of forty miles in extent; surrounded by quackery that gnawed as mottraduced him; conscious of his powers, yet mor-bidly sensitive to the idea that he was not fully apprebidly sensitive to the idea that he was not fully apore-cisted by some whom he respected, it was doubtless with a sense of divine consolition that he turned to these delies of a past era, and with a generous ambi-tion labored to present them to his fellows. As La Grange of old sought in "his peaceful mathematics a relief from the world; so our friend found in this heautiful study a never-failing resource from the cor-roding cares of earth.

A part of the result of all these labors was presented to the Smithsonian Listitution only a few weeks before

to the Smithsonian Institution only a few weeks before his death. I regret to say that the manuscript was never wholly finished. I learn that severity plates

1. Dr. Drane must be allowed to have been the first person who fully a, preciated the immetse sign 2-cance of these rapes of a part race of beings. 2. He made every effort preschie to bring it to the notice of the select fic world, by repeated and earnest appeals to those a quanted with the subject, and by these va-tions publications in the Scientific Journals and Transhoror of heing the "first scientific discoverer" of

these remains.

But geological science at first ww against him, and you all knoe the string projectices of any science. It clevates, but it often like use blinds its votaries to the perception of test ruths. Such was the case in the present instance among the coment geologists of that day. The third letter to Prof. Historicak, and, subpersett listance among the califical geologists of that day. The third letter to Prof. Histohecek, and, sill more, the casts that accompanied it, were amoust-rable. Prof. H. commenced immediately the study of the tracks, and pursued it with arior and his usual ability. Dr. Deane willingly afforded him every opportunity for so doing, and gave every new specimes that he obtained. This was done with the understanding teat, in any publication Prof. H. should make, he would not fail to acknowledge his indebtedness to Pr. Deane for the first discovery. It will be rementered that Dr. Deane's third communication to Prof. H. was sent likewise to the editor of The American Journal of Science, and that, upon Prof. Hit thoock's acvice, the editor did not publish it, because Prof. H. was togive a paper "more fall and satisfactory." One cannot help repretting this decision of the editor, of it seems probable that, had he published the article, the subsequent controversy would have been stronged.

Pref. H. has published several articles since that of the same month, declared that "they could not be the result of organization." On the twentieth Dr. Deane wrote that, in his "own mind, there was not a doubt of the tracks being really those of birds." He moreover states that "there are other tracks which he thinks to be a continuation of the line," which is "a strong argament against the appearances being produced from accidental circumstances." he Prof. It has problemed to the real went due to Dr. Deane of the state of the secondary and the entire conviction that he had made a real discovery. He prepared so ne cast of the sections, not merely to Prof. Hitchrock, but to Prof. Silinean, then the able Editor of the America Journal of Science, which, for nearly forty years, has been the highest and almost sole medium of communication between the youthful science of America and that of Europe. Dr. Deate has appealed in vain, in a pivate manner, to him who, as Geologist or the State, and who, from having made one official report to the Legislature of his labors, might readily have been supposed to be (what indeed he really was) the Representative of Geologic cal Learning in Mass-schusette. This toird communication was an appeal to a higher tribunal—the good sense of the scientific public in this country and Eorope. He did not them, or at any time afterward, precient to give a complete treatise on a comparatively unknown branch of knowledge.

Fifteen years of subsequent labor did but make him feel the littleness of our real knowledge on this vast, satiged, which, at that early period of his study of it, but dially revealed its magnificence and beauty. The paper accompanying the casts was dated in April, 1805. It net with a cordial reception from Prof. Silinear, and as a collegists. Dr. Deane and Prof Huchson case of the accompanying the casts was dated in April, 1805. It net with a cordial reception from Prof. Silinear, and as a collegists. period, and in more has he given any further credit to Dr. De ate than of having been the "first observer,"

e. ck ought to be e. n idered as co-laborers in a sacred cause, and as such, all honor is due to them both. In addit on to his labors in this interesting branch of paleontology, Dr. Deane was a copious contributor to the medical and scientific journals of the day, and both in his professional and private character, has left an example of eminent worth, which is wisely and feelingly commemorated in the eloquent discourse of his biographer.

THE LATE CANVASSING SWINDLE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: On accoun, of the fact that the members elect to the lower branch of the Common Conneil of this city are so nearly balanced politically, that one member on either side would produce a majority, the circumstances connected with my election and subsequent country out have created a far deeper interest in the public mind than the facts would otherwise have warranted. And as trose facts have not been fully stated in any of the newspapers that have made them the surject of remark, you would confer a favor upon the subscriber by publishing the following correct state-

among other corrections, 110 votes were added to my vote, which had been lett out by mistake or oversight or gualty. The majority of the Board of City Canvascers, however, by a stret party vote, refused to re-ceive the 110 votes in my favor according to the amended returns (though they were fully shown to have been cast for me), on the alleged ground that the Canvassers had no right to add to the vote. Afterward the Twenty-second Ward returns came in and they contained by amendment 89 votes in favor of Frear, s gued by only two Canvassers, just as in my case with the 110. The City Canvassers, by the same party vote, received this return, and added 89 to Frear s vote; thus giving him 19 maj rity.

I succeed a mandamus to compel the addition to my vote of the 110 in the Twenty-first Ward returns; and Judge Davies, before whom the mandainus was heard, after bearing the proofs decaded that the 110 votes had been cast for me and ought to be allowed, but as the whole Board of District Canvassers had not been notified to attend to make the amendments, be could not grant the peremptory mandamus or order to compel their allewance to me; and that as these returns had ever been legally before the Board of City Canvassers, so that they could act upon them, the whole returns of the District would have to be rejected by the Board of City Canvassers. Here lies the difficulty in the public mind, and here arises the error in supposing Frear to be elected. If the whole atures from that District are thrown out or disregarded, it will deduct from the vote Frear is credited with 356, and will deduct from the vote I am credited with 119; thereby leaving me elected by 218 votes. In other words, the City Canvassers USED so much of these informal and incorrect returns as elected or favored Frear, and REJECTED to muck of them as features me.

The simple fact is, if the City Canvassers had taken

the returns as received before any of them were sent back for correction, I would have been elected by 70 votes. If they bad received both returns as amended, I would have been elected by 91 votes; and of course, if they had rejected both amendments (and they should stand or fall together), I would have been elected by 70 votes. And if the whole returns of the IVta District of the Twenty-first Ward are thrown out, I am elected by 218 votes.

I think the Courts will set the matter right very

readily, and not allow such patent injustice to flourish
Yours &c. JAMES G. McADAM. New York, Dec. 27, 1828.

MR GISBORNE AND OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. F. N. Gisborne came as a passeeger in th teamship Arabia, which arrived at this port on Satur day, with papers and full powers from the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company to unite with a Boston company in securing direct telegraphic connection between Boston and Halifax. We find in The Halifax Britisk Colonist, of Dec. 11, a description of the kind of cable he has recommended as the best calcu-lated to serve the purposes of a deep-sea telegraph.

"In the first in tance, the conductor should be empound, or formed of two or more wires, in order to obviate say sisk of fracture at a brittle or defective spot—it not being probable that the several wites would all prove defective at precisely the same point,

have been prepared. These are some of the most exquatte copyings of nature I have ever even, and quite requalte as whing ever produced on this of on any other kinds of subject.

The sfar I have described the regular processes of Dr. Deane's investigations, from his first communication to Professor H through in the colmination of his labors in his contribution to the Santhewilso Institution. From his first route of the track, up to this last act of his life, there is a uniform and regular roccessor of events, that is etitively natural.

The inferences, I think, may be drawn from all this:

I. Dr. Deane must be allowed to have been the conductor.

conductor. conductor.

Secondly: The insulating covering should be of guita-percha of the first quality, laid on in three separate coatings, in order to prevent the possibility of air bubbles, or other defects in the material, happening at

bubbles, or other defects to the material, bappening at the same point. A defective and assessing of gotta perchabas been, and still is, too fatal error in time-touties of the cables manufactured.

Tarred y: Strength, with ightness, can only be obtained by abandoning as too the present most objectionship plan of covering the insulated conductor with iron wires. I propose, as the best arrangement, that twenty or more strands of sik, flax or hemo, shall be lad laterally and without their around the conductor, in such manner that each strand (awach in itself will be equal to a breaking strain of over two ext.) shall, inter regulated tension, be compressed evenly against it, and then seemed by a single thread spun round the whole in like manner as you would serve a splice in a fishing rod. Such thread should have a catch or security a knot every few inches, and all such work could be accomplished in a single cortinuous piece of machitery.

chitery. Lastly: The foregring arrangements would in a Lastly: The foregoing arrangements would in a great measure off of the grand desideratum required on long lengths of abunarins cables. The conducting site being thus releved from the attractive induced of ontside a stalland removed as far as practicable from the eiffusing influence of water, the re-criation or celay in the passage of telegraphic signals would be reduced to large proportion to the insulating subscinces gained. Finally, and just before asbination, my cable should pass through a hard of prepared tallaw or w.x. A cable thus manufactured avoid such gradually, and the soft resuous coating being compressed into and with the code, would form an interviews and durable covering to the gutta-perchance the wire or covering.

in the wire or covering.

"The store ends of such a cable would, of course, be protected by an extra covering of heavy iron wires, as at present in use."

Mr. Gisboire also proposes a new mode of laying

the cable, which would avoid the risk of breakage by paying it out somewhat fa ter than the ship's running speed-a pendulum movement relieving the cable of the strain caused by the lurching of the vessel.

THE TUCKER AND SICKLES ISSUE.

LAST AND ONLY CARD FROM DR. TUCKER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: For the second and last time I re'uctantly intruds upon the public the subject of my uspleasant differences with Mr. Daniel E. Sickles. That person's card in answer to my challenge, and the mijust comments of a portion of the press require of me a reply. On the evening of his banquet at Niblo's, Mr. Sickles made, in conversation, unmannerly and insulting reflections upon deceased members of my father's family. These remarks were reported to me in confidence, by Mr. Sickles's guest, and I hold myself responsible for

Almost an entire stranger in my native city, after an absence of ten years, I had heard of Mr. Sickles as a politican only, and from the honorable position he occupier, supposed him to be a gentleman. His gross, low bred allusions to my brother-unsus verably replied to by nius-undeceived and naturally irritated

plied to by nin-undeceived and naturally irritated me; but when, on a festive occasion, in the presence of ladies, choosing politics for his theme, this person again interlarded his since in with pot-house expressions, and subsequently permitted his vite, slanderous it gue to utter insult to those sleeping in their graves—are there twelve men to be found in this State who would convict me for challenging him? If there are, I will willingly exile myself from it forever.

My brother, having thus stin stized Mr. Sickles, through the press. "as a lar and slanderer," and he, sheltly admitting the apprepriateness of the terms, it was, under these circum-tances, doubly unpleasant for ne to challenge him. His friends pronounced him responsible to all he said, ascerted that he was a fighting man, and his having once challenged Mr. John Van Buren would certainly warrant such conclusion. In a most respectful letter i gave him an avitation—he preferred letter writing and "explanations," which I teither asked for our wanted. There was to ignorance of the cause of offerse, which, at the first interview, was promptly explanned and as promptly and conveniently forgotten by him.

My challenge to Mr. Sickles was based solely upon the cause I have named, and had no reference to the quarrel between my brother and him. The Secretary

the IHe District of the Twenty-second Ward. The insule. Mr. Sekles gives me the right to "post" him

insol's. Mr. Sockles gives me the right to "post" him in the usual complimentary style. The piquancy of such a course would, however, be lost by a ready recognition on the part of the public of his character so described; besides, it is unquestionably a vulgar and bembastic custom.

This communication has become longer than I at first intended. It shall be concluded. Mr. Siekles says be has no arquantance with Dr. J. C. Fucker. I am gratified to say he speaks the troth; but he has had a chance, and may at any time have a similar operturity of meeting life.

Perturity of meeting 1:m

I am now satisfies that the Honorable Daniel E.
Sickles, member of Corgress from the Third District,
Cty of New-York, can wrote letters and talk, but-Cty of New-York, can write letters and talk, butwen't right. Secrating, then, to pursue and persocut- a person physics by and morally is expactated by
fear to account for the gratuitous insults he offers—
were extentationally parades he was or and desire to fight
at yhody but the man who asks him to.—I have the
chivalrous conduct of this Hoo. Representative to the
ventiet of his collesgues from other States, and the
public generally. Yours, J. C. Tucker.

New York, Dec 25, 1858.

A LAST WORD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: The questions at issue between Dr. Churchill's agent and myself were-first, priority, second, the correctives of Dr. Churchill's views. In Mr. Winchester alas communication beignores both, and contents himself with magnating my views. It is my intents himself with magnoting my views. It is my intention to make the public acquainted with my theory in a short time, and when so made public, I shall endeavor to detend it against all attacks. In the meantine, if Mr. Winchester sees fit to confine himself to the egitimate issue, as set forth above, I will be happy to meet him. I again call upon him to give us the location of these hypophosphites, and THE DETAILS of "Dr. Churchill's series of scientific deductions: and should be wish to discuss the subject further, I would suggest the transfer of the discussion to some medical journal, where it legitimately belongs.

Respectfully.

No 63 West Fourteenth street.

DIGSTTY OF A MIXICAS "PRESIDENT."-The Mexican correspondent of The San Francisco Bulletin restes the following incident:

can correspondent of The San Francisco Bulletin relistes the following incident:

"A very laughable discumstance occurred here on Independence Day, which will give you some idea of the social standing of the present President of Monteo. Don Felix Zalooga. The procession had marched into the Alemeda, and the President and his Ministers had taken ceats under a canopy arranged for their reception, when a person walked up and threw a pack of cards in Zalooga a face! This circumstance created a titter, great even among the members of the Cabiast, for many of them, as well as the spectators, had played at the same table where Zalooga had acted as a croupler in former times. Zalooga tried to laugh himself, but it was "no go." Different assertions were at once made as to the cause of this set. Some said the person who threw the cards had unfairly but at play white Zulosga was dealing the cards, others, that it was only a foke to remind him of old times. The best remarks I have heard on the subject were made by an old woman, who, when told of the circumstance, expressed dishelled. Her informant urged verseity, but the old woman shock her head, and caid. "It is quite impossible any one could have been to impolite." Her informant then caid: "Why, I say the eards with my own eyes." "That may be," says the old woman, "I don't doubt about the cards being there, but the poor man Zalooga; a mast have dropped them out of his perket by accident I.

The Secretary of the Navy's recommendation to Congress to poss an act for the increase of the manne corps is likely to prove altogether unnecessary, for r community the entatment of intand continuity be thus destroyed.

"I propose, as the best arrangement, that three No.
IS copper wires be used, which shall be laid without. The men, too, are selected very critically.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

The Ashland Republican Club give a dinner this evening, at Musical Hall, in honor of the election of James Humphrey to Congress, and Mesers. Dunyea, Andrews, Tathid, Messerole and Moore to the Assem bly. They have eispesed of year y 200 tickets, and expect to have a refreshing season. The speeche will probably have a more jubilant character than those at the bequet of condolence given to the Hoa. George Taylor

A Ladies' Fair is to be held at Montague Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evecings of this week, as advertised in our paper. The laidice , have undertaken to furnish the new caurch now erecting in State, near Hoyt street (First Congregational Methodist), and they hold this fair to raise funds for that purpose.

BEOOKLYN CITY MORTALITY. - The total number of deaths in this city last week was 88, of which 15 were men, 20 women, 28 boys and 25 girls. It is somewhat singular that there were no deaths from con-sumption, usually the highest on the list. Of the whole number, 31 were under 1 year of age. The nativities show that 62 were born in the United States, 14 in Ireland, 8 in Germany, 3 in England, and 1 in the

ARREST OF ALLEGED BURGLARS, -Officer Kelly of

ARREST OF ALLEGED BURGLARS,—Officer Kelly of the Ninth Fredhet, arrested a man housed Joseph Bagett some time suce, on expision of robbing a showster in Classon avenue. It was subsequently ascertained that a man moned Aury Coak his was size in placeted in that said other probabeles. Officers Centon and Folk of the Occupity Superindendeut's Office proceeds to Hengaters on Saturday, and arrested a third perty named Maritin Caracau. The latter, it was found, was not connected with the others in robbing the size extra found, was not connected with the others in robbing the size care, but it was secrationed that he in connection with others, but it was secrationed that he in connection with others, but was secrationed that he in connection with others, but one of surface to \$400 in value. A guip paword in New York was identified by Mr. Kelloum. Co. Alin and Bagett were taken before \$4, the a terred in adcommitted for trial. Catman is desired to the City Hall cents for the present. He will be sent to Hempstead of the aximitation.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James Farrall, residing in Franklin street, near M street, Green Point was all neatments alled a section of the past of the past of the past of the past of the work, and on going down stairs fed to the bettern. He was picked up by his daughter, and medical aid called in, but he died about a o'cleck life was sixty-five years of age. Concernement lett an impact, when a vertical death from concussion of the heart was rendered.

ROBBERY.—The house of Dr. Wade in Fourth street was entered on Christmas Eve, and an overcoat worth \$20 stolen from the ball.

A CHANGE. - Officer Murphy, who has for a rears cent detailed for Court day in the Vth District, has amoved to give place to Officer Coches. Officer Murphy

Dismission.—The complaint against Mr Heitman, of the corne of North Sixth and Fourth streets, for shooting Michael O'Brien, wasyest-risy dumine of and warrants issued for the arrest of O'Bren's falones, who, it was shown, were the A PRESENT TO THE CITY.—Mayor Powell received a map of the City of Troy from the Mayor of that city yesterday. It is a present to the Corporation of Brooklyn.

THE SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE CASES.—The charges of fitzantise egains Marsers A. Goodwin and Caharine Russell, both residing at No. 17 Union place, proves to be incorrect. A Coroner's investigation revealed the fact that both infants to which these parties has given birth, had been stillborn, and the women were thereupon discharged from custody.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.—A man named McKinny was assaulted and robbed in Duffield street, near Myrtis avenue, on Thursday vigit. The assalants were three to number, who knecked him down, and cut ou one of nic pakets, curtaining the sum of \$260. Teey made their escape with the money undetected.

AFRICAN ELOQUENCE .- Missionaries are bringing to light many interesting facts in regard to the mental characteristics of the people of Africa. Mr. Moffat, who has seen much of the southern part of this continent, gives us the following narrative, related to him by a man from Central Africa. It is, perhaps, without

by a man from Central Africa. It is, perhaps, without a parallel for its simplicity:

"My years were eighteen. There was war. At that time my mother died. My father died. I buried them. I had done. The Foulahs caught me. They sold me. The Housa people beagat us. They brought us to Tomba. We get up. To a white man they sold us. We had no shirts. We had no trowsers. We were naked. In the midst of the water—into the midst of a ship they put us. Thirst killed somebody. Hunger killed somebody. By night we prayed. At sun time we prayed. God heard us. The English are good. God sent them. They came. They took us. Our hunger died. Our thirst died. Our chains went off from our feet. Shirts they gave us. Hats they gave us. Trowsers they gave us. Every one was glad. We all praised the English. Whoever diepleases the English, into hell let them go.

[Colonization Herald.

Monning Free Lovens. They have had a very Monning Fire Lovers.—They have had a very interesting time recently out at Barr's Mills, on the Central Obio Raifroad, growing out of the following erroumstances: Some time since, a woman by the name of Mrs. Pepers, and a man named Almond, commerced living together rear Burr's Mills, disposing with the little preliminaries necessary to make them "man and wife." This excited the indignation of the populace, aspecially as Almond had a wife living, and curses both lond and deep were uttered against the pair. Not long since, a man named Speek commenced bounding with Mr. Almond and Mrs. Pepers, and together they formed a trio that put to blush the virtue of certain Betheedians. It was decided to abate the nuisance.

uisance. One night, as Speck was returning to his boarding-

nuisance.

One niget, as Speck was returning to his boarding-house, he was met by several individuals, who, with-out nuch coremony, proceeded to divest him of his apparet. This being doze, the company proceeded to the house of Almond, and took therefrom the "bord of his castle" and the "Widow Pepers." Several little et ceteras were on hand in the shape of tar buckets and feathers, and to these the three persons were treated. It was the intention of the rioters to horse wisp Almond and Speck, but the former "begged so hard," it is said, that he was allowed to escape this purishment. Speck, however, was not so fortunate, and was flegged severely upon the bare back.

The partness to the tar and feather and flogging arrangement have all been arrested, and the trial has excited great interest. More than a hundred witnessees were subjected, and after a long and tedious estamination, the parties to the riot, that being the crime charged, were held to answer at the next term of the court.

Wheeling Intelligencer.

The INDEPENDENCE MONDMENT.—The Benate of South Carolina has passed a bill making an appropriation for the erection of the proposed monument to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, in Independence Square. It will probably pass the thouse also. The other original twelve States have already mode the necessary appropriations for this purpose. The total cost of the monument will be \$125,000, and the allotsoent of the expenses is as follows: New-Hampshire, \$3,000; Massachuretts, \$1,000; New-Hampshire, \$3,000; Massachuretts, \$1,000; Rhode Island, \$6,000; Connecticat, \$1,000; New-York, \$33,000; New-Mare, \$1,000; New-York, \$33,000; New-Mare, \$1,000; New-York, \$33,000; New-Mare, \$1,000; New-Mare, \$1,000; New-Mare, \$1,000; New-Mare, \$1,000; New-Mare, \$1,000; New-Mare, \$1,000; New-M

\$5,000.
The bill for the appropriation failed in the South Carolina Legislature on the first vote. On a motion to reconsider.

to reconsider.

Mr. Mazyck said that since the motion was made the other day, he had had cause to change his ideas upon the subject. He expressed himself as strong a sectional man as could be found in the State. He hoped to see the day when Pennsylvania and South Carolina would not be under the same government. He hoped that the bill would pass.

Mr. Rhett had before voted against this bill, as he hoped to see the day when the same government.

hought it was a Yankee trick to obtain money; but low he should vote for it, as he had learned that all

thought it was a Yankee Trick to obtain money; but now he should vote for it, as he had learned that all of the other States had made appropriations.

Bill Shakasharar.—In the course of a recent lecture at Chicago, Mr. James Grant Wilson of that city introduces an accedete related to him by his Quaker friend, William Howitt. 'Said Howitt: "As I was passing through Stratford one morning, I saw the master of the village school mustering his scholars to their tark. I stopped, being pleased with the looks of the old man, and said, 'You seem to have a considerable number of lade here; shall you raise another Shakespeare from anong them, tonk you?' Why, replied the master, 'I have a Shakespeare now in the school.' I knew that Shakespeare had no descendants beyond the second generation, and I was not aware that there was any of his family remaining. But it seems that the toesterity of his sister. Joan Hart, who is meationed in his will, yet exists, part under her marriage name of Hart, at Tewkesberry, and a family in Stratford of the name of Smith. 'I have a Shakespeare here, and the master with evident pride and pleasure. 'Here boys, here.' He quickly mustered his laddish roop in a row and said to me, 'There now, Sir, can you tell me which is Shakespeare?' I glanced my ye along the line, and instantly fixing it upon ode by, said, 'That it he Shakespeare.' You are right, said the master, that it Shakespeare.' You are right, said the master, that it Shakespeare.' The Shakespeare cast of counterence is there. That it Whilam Shakespeare cast of counterence is there. That it Whilam Shakespeare of the same schoolboys say one to another, 'That is the gestleman who gave Bill Shakespeare a shalling this morning.'

shallog this morning."